

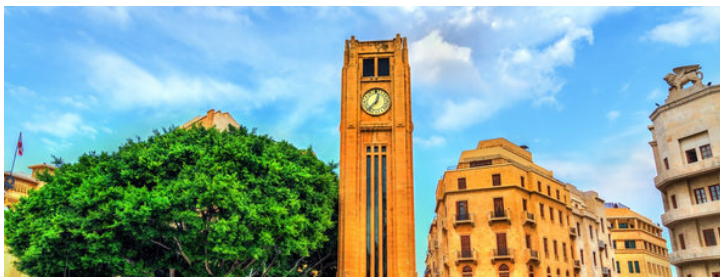


Ahlan wa Sahlan to beautiful Lebanon!





Lebanon Tour Proposal



Do not hesitate to visit Lebanon, an incredibly diverse country that may be small in size but offers many wonders to discover.

The cultural heritage of Lebanon has been influenced by various traditions throughout history, such as the Phoenician, Greek, Roman, Islamic, Crusader, Ottoman Turkish, French, and more recently, American cultures. As a result, Lebanese culture is a unique blend of Eastern and Western influences, encompassing both its rich past and its contemporary present.



Airport - Beirut



Beirut, the capital of Lebanon, is a renowned tourist destination with a vibrant cultural and intellectual scene. The city is blessed with natural beauty and is considered one of the oldest and most captivating cities in the world. Despite its small size, Beirut is filled with numerous historical landmarks and attractions that are a delight to explore, making it a true marvel to behold.



Beirut - Beit Eddine - Deir El Qamar



Beit Eddine is a charming small town with a noteworthy attraction, namely the Beit Eddine Palace, also known as the House of Faith. This exquisite palace is a prime example of oriental architecture from the early 19th century, constructed by Emir Bechir el-Chehabi II (1788-1840) and is definitely worth a visit.

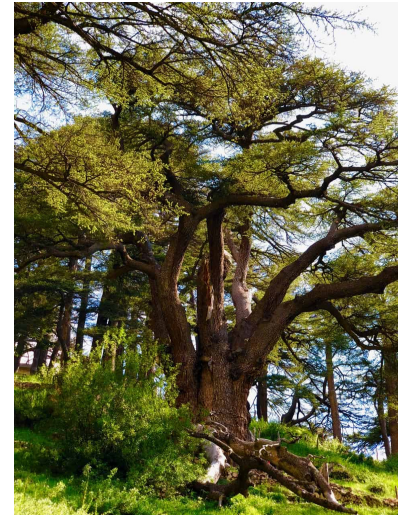
Beirut offers a multitude of enchanting destinations to discover, including the impressive National Museum of Beirut with its majestic collection of artifacts, the natural wonder of Raouche, commonly known as "Pigeon Rock," and the bustling Downtown area, all waiting to be explored.

Deir El Qamar, or the Monastery of the Moon, is a remarkable location that boasts a variety of stunning and impressive characteristics. The village, which is as timeless and breathtaking as the glowing lunar orb, is renowned for its captivating stone houses with red-tiled roofs.





Baalbeck - Anjar - Chateau Ksara - Barouk Cedars



Baalbek, also known as the "City of the Sun" according to the Greeks, is a Phoenician city that dates back nearly 10,000 years and is one of Lebanon's most notable landmarks. Exploring Baalbek provides a unique opportunity to discover the ruins of what is perhaps the most impressive ancient site in Lebanon, and among the best-preserved in the Middle East. Highlights include the temple of Bacchus and Jupiter, which offer valuable insights into the city's rich history.

Anjar, also known as Haoush Mousa, is the sole fortified city in Lebanon that can be traced back to the Omayyad era. The Omayyad ruins of Anjar were discovered by archaeologists in the late 1940s and provide a valuable testimony to the ancient Islamic civilization. Anjar is a significant historic site, showcasing the unique architecture and culture of the era.

Ksara is the largest winery in Lebanon and a perfect destination for wine enthusiasts to indulge in wine tasting. Château Ksara, established in 1857, has remained true to its core values of Tradition, Nobility, and Modernity, and serves as an embodiment of these principles.

The reserve is home to one of the oldest known Lebanese Cedars (*Cedrus Libani*), and is also the largest cedar reserve in Lebanon, boasting over one million cedars and saplings. The majestic Cedar tree, which adorns the Lebanese flag, is a symbol of resilience, immortality, and eternal life.



Jounieh - Harissa - Jeitta Grotto - Byblos



Jounieh is renowned for its lively nightlife and seaside resorts, as well as its old stone souk, paragliding site, and gondola lift (le téléphérique), which transports visitors up the mountain to the shrine of Our Lady of Lebanon in Harissa.

Harissa is home to Lebanon's patron saint, who stands proudly on a hillside towering 600 meters high. This location is one of Lebanon's oldest and most popular tourist destinations. Visitors can make their way to the Maronite Church of Harissa by taking the cable car.

Referred to as Lebanon's pride, the Jeita Grotto is located in the Nahr al-Kalb valley at the heart of the western slopes of Lebanon's mountains. Considered one of the world's seven wonders, the caverns consist of two levels: the lower level, found in 1836, and the upper level, found in 1958. Over millions of years, the Jeita Grotto has been created as a result of limestone dissolution.

Byblos is a historical city that offers an opportunity to discover the legacy of ancient civilizations. It is the birthplace of modern alphabets, with the oldest Phoenician inscription found on the sarcophagus of Ahiaram. In addition, Byblos features the oldest port in the world, traditional souks, and a citadel waiting to be explored.



Saida - Tyre - Maghdoucheh



At this destination, you can explore several historic sites, including Qalaat-Al Bahr, the Crusader Castle of the sea, Khan al-Franj constructed by Fakhr el Dine Maan II in the 17th century, Temple of Eshmoun - a sacred location devoted to Eshmun, the Phoenician deity of healing, and the Old Souks.

Tyre, located in the south of Lebanon, is an old Phoenician city that was constructed on an island and is currently known as Sour. It is the fourth largest city in Lebanon and offers many tourist attractions, including the Al Bass site that showcases the remains of a Roman hippodrome, as well as the Al Mina Archaeological Site.

Maghdoucheh is a town in the southern region of Lebanon that has an interesting history. It is well-known as a pilgrimage site, particularly for Sayedet al-Mantara. The town also holds on to its strong agricultural roots, offering visitors a glimpse into authentic village life.





Tripoli - Bsharri - St. Kozhaya - Qadisha Valley



Tripoli, the second-largest city in Lebanon, is renowned for its captivating medieval Mamluk architecture. Its busy and intricate souk, which is full of character, is the best in the country.

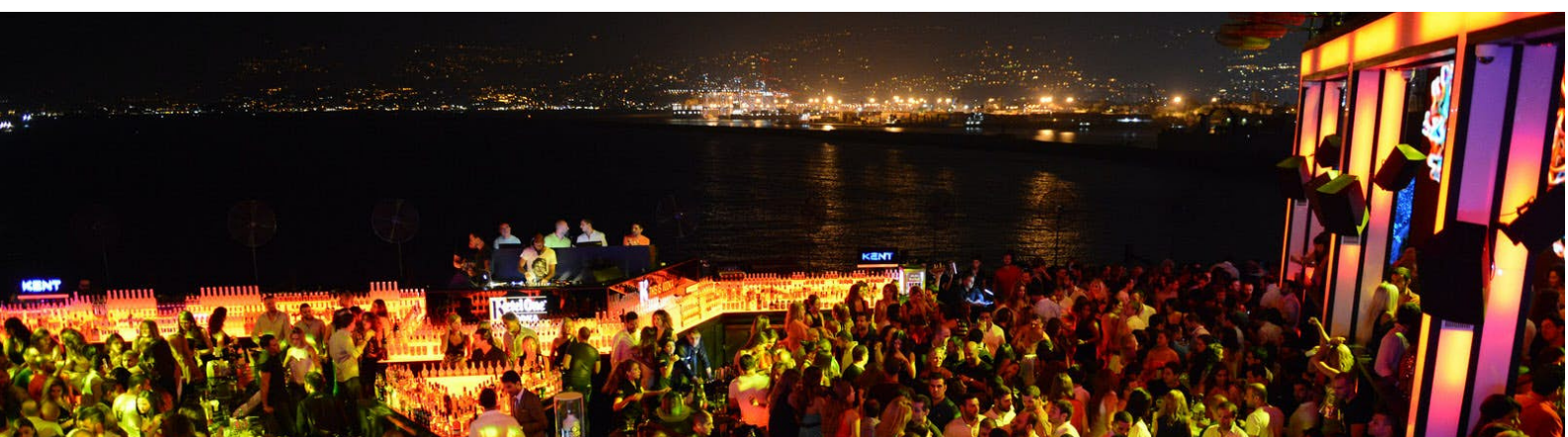
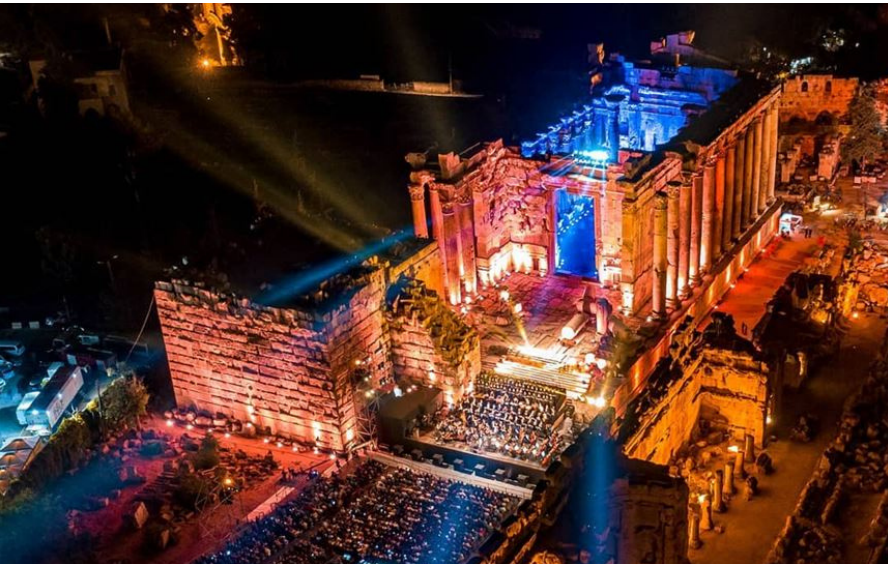
Bsharri is renowned as the birthplace of the celebrated artist Khalil Gibran, and has established a museum dedicated to him. Additionally, visitors can explore the ancient Forest of Cedars, referred to as Cedars of God, which has been in existence for approximately 2500 years.

This is a Monastery that attracts many pilgrims, particularly those suffering from mental illness, due to its reputation for miraculous healings. It is well-known and highly regarded not only in Lebanon but also throughout the Middle East.

The Qadisha valley holds significant historical and religious importance as one of the earliest Christian monastic settlements in the world. The valley is home to numerous monasteries that are situated in striking locations amidst the rugged landscape. Additionally, the remnants of the ancient forest of cedars of Lebanon, which were highly valued in antiquity for building religious structures, can be found nearby.



Nightlife In Lebanon



Lebanon's vibrant nightlife is an essential aspect of experiencing the country's charm. The city's winding streets come alive at night with live music and an energetic atmosphere. To make the most out of the night, visitors can explore casual bars, trendy clubs, and urban lounges in Beirut Waterfront, Hamra, Mar Mikhael, Gemmayze, Achrafiyeh, and Badaro. From chilled-out to chic or lively, Lebanon caters to all preferences. The sense of Joie de Vivre is overwhelming, ensuring that visitors have a fantastic time.

Additionally, the country hosts over a thousand music festivals throughout the year, with performances of singing and instrument playing presented with a musical genre or theme, such as the Baalbek International Festivals, Byblos Festivals, and Tyre Festivals.



Lebanese Cuisine



Lebanese cuisine is the collection of culinary customs and practices that originate from Lebanon. The food consists of a variety of whole grains, fruits, vegetables, fresh seafood and fish, and poultry, with red meat, mainly lamb and goat, consumed less frequently. Olive oil and garlic are often used in large quantities, and lemon juice is a common seasoning. Lebanese cuisine is famous for its dishes like baba ghanouj, tabbouleh, sfeeha, falafel, and shawarma. Many meals include hummus, a chickpea puree, and flatbread. The well-known desserts in Lebanese cuisine are baklava, sfouf, and layali Lubnan.

